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Farmer

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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PIGS—their Treatment, &c.

In our planting country we call pigs, pigs, until they are weaned; then we call them shoats, spelled shoots, (not shoats) for "shoot, a young hog," is the only word for this purpose in the old dictionaries. After they are spayed and altered, we call them hogs. In New and in old England, it would seem that all hogs are called pigs! So much for local terms, which in some countries are not a little curious.—In England they denominate sheep, at certain ages, *shear hogs*, and at others *thieves*!

We apprehend there are few things about which there is more misunderstanding and difference as to management, between Southern and Northern people, than in the treatment, mode of rearing, and use of pigs. When a Southern man reads that pigs in Massachusetts have, at the end of the year, weighed a pound a day for every day of their lives, he can hardly comprehend or believe it.—He sends straightway and buys some of this thrifty, fast growing breed; and behold at 18 months old they will give him at most 150 weight. The great cause of misunderstanding arises probably from the wide difference of keep. If, in this matter, the southern man would practice upon northern, as northern men sometimes profess southern principles, he would better comprehend the difference, and perhaps find that the northern hog, running at large, picking up, and living on only what it can glean in a lean pasture, is not exactly "the thing it is cracked up to be!" But southern men are naturally slow in adopting improvements; they lack the quick perception and thrifty readiness to change their system and habits; when that may be done to advantage, which distinguish men of shrewd calculation in cooler climates. All parties would be more enlightened, and hereafter encounter less disappointment, if some good and experienced friend in New England, Mr. Hulbert of Connecticut, or Major Jacques or the Rev. Mr. Colman, or the great Constitutional expounder, would describe the general system of rearing and managing hogs, or pigs, in the Eastern States; as well breeding sows, as those intended for slaughter; and we can promise that we and our readers will highly appreciate the favour.

Unless where the farmer has a clover or blue grass pasture, (or a field of rye sowed for the purpose, as in Kentucky) on which to fatten and grow his hogs through the summer; it may be well doubted whether there is any economy in raising one's own pork, where corn is worth 50 or 60 cents a bushel; and where hogs are reared on the system, if system it may be called, which is practised in the slave-holding states.

What is that system? As to sows, they are generally

left to follow the impulse of nature and go to breeding when she prompts them. The most that is attempted in the way of rule or order, is once a year, in the full of the moon, to have spayed and altered all that can be conveniently caught; for be it remembered they have been running at large in fields of some hundred acres, being lightly fed at most once a day, and counted after a fashion—All that have the good luck to escape the sow-gelder, a character of no mean consequence, are left thereafter, during their natural lives, to carry on the work of procreation *ad libitum*. The Northern swine breeder will suppose, as to the sows "turned out" for breeders, that these at least, are let to the boar, with exactness as to time and with deliberation as to object. Not at all! Whether the pigs come in spring, summer, autumn or dead winter, is all a matter of chance. Perhaps they are more frequently littered some stormy night in December, and found by the old hog-minder after a tedious search of a day or two. The rule is then to take her daily in a hurdle basket, a ear of corn for each pig.

The hogs in Maryland and the planting states probably average about 18 months old when slaughtered, and the average weight of such may be put down at from 130 to 150. In the meantime, to say nothing of the number given up to thieves and starvation, the damage done by routing meadows and breaking into gardens, truck patches and corn-fields; the labor of looking after them, the sow-gelder's fees, &c. how much corn do they eat, for every pound of meat they weigh? Count what is given to the breeding sows and boars, and to such as are lost by accident and mistake in appropriation, and does not each hog that reaches the pickling tub, average at least two barrels of corn? But we forgot to describe, for the honor of the Southern farmer, his *economical process of fattening*. That commences about 1st of Nov. The hogs, all that remain, perhaps two-thirds of those that were turned out for killing hogs, that's the phrase, "turned out for killing hogs, are caught and put into a large open pen, say ten feet square for each hog—Than this pen, nothing in nature can be cheaper or more simple in its structure—seven rails high with a dirt floor and no roof to it. Here, on the open ground, the corn is daily scattered from the basket, in the ear, and in great profusion—and this is continued, with a very irregular and inadequate supply of water, for from 6 to 8 weeks.

Now the question is, whether in most cases it would not be more economical to adopt a more thrifty breed—more given to fat, keep them up in small pens, with clean plank floor, and have them daily and regularly well fed—would not the offal which might be collected on most estates, from the kitchen, the garden and the orchard, suffice during a great part of the year, to raise from less than half the number of hogs usually kept double the quantity of meat? but where in that case should we get the good *bacon* hog? O ye! there's the rub for the Southern man! He does not like to relinquish his early formed habits and love of good bacon, upon reasons of mere economy—and such a hog, it is supposed, is only to be had by running at large and eating acorns. No easier can you get a hog to make *bacon* out of a New England sty, than a man to

catch Indians out of the regular army. On one point we should be glad to get information as we know we might with great profit, on a thousand others, from our northern or Eastern friends.

How are their pens constructed—what size to the hog—Is the floor of plank—or of dirt—or partly of both—how many kept in a pen—The whole economy of the hog-stye is well worthy of being inquired into, when we consider the extraordinary increase of weight for age, of their hogs; how largely the rearing of hogs enters into the economy of every farm, and their meat into the consumption of every American family.

It has been seen that Messrs. A. & G. Brentnall of Canterbury, Orange county, New York, say of their boar, that he is supposed to have gained 496 pounds in 166 days, being *three pounds a day*! This far exceeds the growth of a pig mentioned by J. Wingate Haines of Lowell, who says there was in his neighborhood a pig of the pure Bedford breed, which at 14 months old weighed 385 pounds, "and another ten months old, that weighed 420 pounds—neither of these had *extra keeping*."—But it may be presumed that if it had been kept as we in Maryland keep hogs, it would have been deemed *extra*—ordinarily bad keep!

There is one thing which most Southern readers will have observed about hogs, that those which belong to negroes, and are kept in small pens with plank or fence rail floor, (fence rail probably the best, because the litter passing through they are more likely to be clean) are the fattest hogs to be seen—the view of them has often suggested the question, whether hogs should be allowed to have access to the earth, at all—and whether the pen should not be very small and in a great measure uncovered, to give free access to sun and air. As bearing on this point and to conclude these very hasty remarks, we republish the follow scrap:

Management of Pigs—The following experiment was made by a farmer of Norfolk—Six pigs of equal weight were put to keeping at the same time, and treated alike as to food and litter for seven weeks. Three of them were left to shift for themselves as to cleanliness. The other three were kept clean by brushing and currying. These last pigs consumed in the seven weeks, 5 bushels of peas less than the others; and when killed, weighed on the average, more than 2 stone 4 lbs. above the others.

WORK FOR AUGUST.

ON THE FARM.—Weeds.—The provident farmer will find much during this month to engage his attention, and it would greatly conduce to his interest were he to employ a team in the gathering of weeds, having them hauled in his barn yard and covered with marsh mud or mould from the woods; the collection of marl or other calcareous earths to spread layer and layer about with the substances we have before spoken of. In this way, by well directed energies, each farmer may add greatly to the ordinary sources of his manure and increase his facilities for improving his soil.

If the *Ray weed*, which springs up in most stubble fields, were mowed down, hauled into the barn yard and mixed with the earths we have spoken of, a very large additional quantity of manure might be thus annually made.

Indeed, if instead of permitting the St. John's-wort, Chickweed, Thistle, Carolina Pink, and other noxious weeds which infest our fields to remain undisturbed, they were treated as above, the farmer mould, in the course of a few years, be gratified in beholding his fields increasing in fertility and cleanliness.

Turnips.—If you have not already got in your turnips, delay not a day in preparing your ground and sowing them. In preparing the ground be sure neither to spare manure nor labor. No one should dream of cultivating turnips with less than two ploughings, and as many rollings and harrowings as will perfectly pulverize the ground. Fine tilth is absolutely necessary to success in the culture of this root.

Manure.—Cow manure is the best. If that be not at hand, ashes is the next best; and if they be not attainable, any well rotted manure will answer; but we question much if long dung will do.

Preparation of the Seed.—Soak them in a solution of equal parts of sulphur and saltpetre for twelve hours before sowing; dry the seed in ashes, sow, harrow, or bush them in, then roll the surface evenly, and your work of putting in will be at an end. If a few bushels of ashes, or one of lime to the acre be sown over the field, so much the better.

Prevention against the Fly.—As soon as you have sown your seed, get a half bushel or more of elder leaves, put them into a bushel, fill it up with water, stir and bruise thoroughly, so as to incorporate the juice with the water. As soon as your turnips come up, go over them, mop in hand, and sprinkle the solution over them. Repeat this night and morning for three or four days, and you will save your plants. The staler this solution is the more efficacious it will prove.

Culture.—When your turnips are of the dimensions of the circle of a dollar, run a harrow through them both ways: When their leaves assume the size of the palm of your hand, harrow them again, and in a few days thereafter thin them out to about six or eight inches apart, weed, and lay them by, for your cultivation will then have been completed.

Quantity of Seed.—One pound to the acre.

Timothy.—Prepare your ground for, and get in your timothy seed as early in this month as possible. Be sure that the spot you select is either naturally strong or made so by plentiful supplies of manure. Plough deeply; roll and harrow until you get the soil as fine as a fiddle, then sow your seed, harrow it in, and finish your work by rolling.

Quantity of Seed to the acre is one peck.

If your ground is not naturally moist, if a half gallon of buckwheat to the acre were sown with the timothy seed, it would serve to protect the young plants from the blighting effects of the summer and autumnal suns and ensure a good setting.

In the selection of your seed be sure to get it fresh and clean.

Potatoes.—If you have not already done so, give your late potatoes a working; and if they should require it, another one in two weeks, when they may be laid by.

Rye grass, Orchard grass, and Red top may each be sown this month.

Orchards.—Turn your young pigs into your orchards this month; they will eat up your faulty and decaying fruit, and with it legions of the germs of those insects which prey upon, and destroy our fruit trees, disappoint our hopes of profit, and lop off so much of the comforts of the farmer's table.

Rye.—As soon as you can spare the time, plough up the ground which you allot for your rye, (if it be not in corn) and get in your rye early, so that it may be well rooted and thereby be the better able to resist the frosts.

If the ground you allot to rye has not been limed, sow

a few bushels on to the acre: a single bushel to the acre will prove beneficial.

By all means plough in your seed.

Buckwheat.—It is rather too late to get in your buckwheat; but if you have not done so, you may for some days yet do so with a fair prospect of reaping a fair crop: should the frosts be late of coming you will be sure of so doing. But if the frosts should nip it before it ripens, plough it in and it will be equal to a dressing of ten loads of ordinary manure.

Pickles of all kinds may be planted the early part of this month.

Sheep.—To preserve your sheep from the fly, smear their noses with tar. If you were to mix tar and salt together in a trough placed convenient to them, they would save you the trouble of smirching their noses, as in their eagerness to get the salt they would do it themselves.

Cattle.—See that your cattle do not suffer for water during this month, and be sure to salt them at least twice a week.

Grain.—Get out your small grain as soon as possible, in order that you may be ready for a market; and in putting it away preserve it from the effects of vermin and the weevil. Before stowing it away cleanse and white wash your granary, the floor as well as the sides.

German Kale.—If you have a dairy of cows, and desire to provide them with good, wholesome, succulent, milk-yielding green food, during the months of March and April; for every ten head of cows put in two acres of German Kale, or Brussell's sprouts, and do it as soon in this month as possible. The ground should be good and well manured. Put the seed in as you would turnip seed: sow one pint to the acre. When once in it requires no after culture, and will afford next spring, when your cattle need it most, an immense quantity of green-meal. It may be cut twice during the spring. It will add twenty per cent. to the quantity of your milk and so much to the quantity and quality of your butter. A hand in a few minutes can cut with the scythe enough for a dozen cows.

IN THE GARDEN.—**Cabbages.**—If you have not already done so, you may still set out your savory plants, as they will make tolerable heads by November.

Spinach and Radishes should be sown for use in September.

Asparagus plantations should be kept clean.

Celery.—Plant out your late celery as early in this month as possible. Water the plants every evening until they take thoroughly, or there shall be a good soaking rain.

Small Salading of all kinds may now be planted for autumnal use.

Peas and Beans may also be planted for fall use and pickles.

Melons for pickles and preserves may also be planted.

Budding.—This is the month for the performance of this necessary operation, as also for that of inoculation. Peaches, nectarines, almonds, pears, apples, apricots, cherries, plums, &c., should all be budded or inoculated this month. The earlier the better.

Weeds.—Pull up every weed in your garden. This you will say is pretty much of a task, and we admit that it is; but heavy as it may be, if now done it will save you from a much greater task this time next year.

Mr. Editor.—You have before alluded to Mr. Page's Horse Power, and you will confer a favor by publishing the annexed certificate from two of the most respectable farmers in the vicinity of this city:

We certify that we have witnessed the operations of the Horse power and Threshing Machine of Mr. George Page, of Baltimore, and do not hesitate to pronounce it a good machine. The power works with equal ease to the horses, (being constructed for four) and the principle of its con-

struction is much simplified from those usually made, being upon the stationary principle made portable.

It may be proper to add, that the horse power being adopted to other uses, may be propelled with ease with one or two horses.

J. S. WILLIAMS, *Highlands, Elkridge.*

JOSHUA TRIMBLE, *near Elkridge Landing.*

July 29th, 1840.

OKRA COTTON.—This species of cotton has now established amongst the planters of that part of Alabama, where it was first discovered and almost extensively cultivated, an undisputed superiority over all other varieties of the short staple. The yield to the acre is extraordinary, and the staple finer, while its turn out from the gin head is still more astonishing. On good land the product is 3,000 pounds to the acre.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

THE GIGANTIC SCHEME OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The Cultivation of Cotton in India under the Superintendence of Americans.—It will be remembered that we were the first journal to give notice of the movements of the East India Company, by means of their agent, Capt. Bayles, in the southern states, in relation to cotton planting. Several journals attempted to throw discredit on our statements at the time, and to doubt the designs and the magnitude of the intentions of that company as we pointed them out. We presume that all doubt on the subject will cease when the following important paragraph from the "Manchester Guardian" is attentively read:—

Cultivation of Cotton in the East Indies.—We are glad to find, that the East India Company are prosecuting the design of improving the cultivation of cotton in their territories, with a vigour commensurate with the importance of the object which they have in view. We mentioned, a few days ago, the arrival of several individuals from the United States, with saw-gins and other machinery for the cleansing of cotton; and we now copy the following paragraph on the subject from the Atlas: "Captain Bayles, of the 52d Madras N. I., whom the Hon. E. I. C. deputed to America, for the purpose of making inquiries regarding the system adopted in that country in the culture of cotton, has returned to London, having accomplished the objects of his mission. The American plant, in its elaborate detail, is infinitely superior to the Indian (comparatively) primitive one; and very extensive advantage is accordingly anticipated by its introduction into India. In the event of war with America, we shall thus in due time be independent of that country for the supply of a staple commodity of very extensive utility, and productive of no inconsiderable profit. Great credit is due to the indefatigable officer, through whose unwearied zeal and acute observation this national benefit is about to accrue. Independent of the efficient manner in which he has compassed the immediate objects of his embassy, he has, in the course of his travels in America, collected at considerable personal risk from the inclemencies of a remarkably unhealthy climate, and a sojourn in the countries where the protection of the law is, as it were, but the nominis umbra, a mass of valuable information connected with the minutiae of cotton cultivation, which must eventually prove of vast value and importance to the thorough organization of the system about to be diffused throughout our eastern possessions.

The detailed exposition of the plan about to be pursued by Captain Bayles would occupy too much of our space: suffice it to say, that experienced American planters have been engaged by him to proceed to India to originate it, and to instruct the natives; and that no expense has been spared by the Hon the East India Company, in the purchase of machinery, &c. to realize the grand object of this novel and interesting enterprise. We understand that Captain Bayles is now in this town, collecting information connected with the object of his mission, and that he feels the utmost confidence in its speedy and complete success—a confidence in which we fully participate."

Here, we have all that we said fully confirmed, by the very best authority, and the whole plan exposed, in England, now that concealment is no longer necessary. The length of the interesting letter from one of our English correspondents, prevents a longer comment on the subject to day, but we shall return to it. Connected with the great Anti Slavery agitation in London, also set on foot by the East India Company, it rises into immense importance; and we call on every American to ponder well on this matter. We find that the agent, Capt. Bayles was in

Liverpool when the Britannia left, with the patentee of the improved cotton gin; they were together at Fawcett's large foundry, superintending the manufacture of a quantity of machinery, for preparing the cotton for market, and making other important arrangements for carrying out their plan of raising cotton in India, on the most extensive scale imaginable.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Cotton Crop.—Accounts from the interior represent the prospects of the corn crop as very flattering. The cotton crop will probably not equal that of last year. More attention, we learn, is given by the farmers to the production of such articles of domestic consumption as can be raised or cultivated on the plantations. This is the true, independent course, and renders the agricultural class less liable to inconvenience from fluctuations in the price of cotton. We know one wealthy planter in Jackson county who makes all the clothing worn by his slaves, raises grain of every species grown in that region, and buys nothing for the support of the plantation which can be made at home. His slaves are well fed, well clothed, and attached to their master, he is out of debt, independent of the banks, and if the market price of cotton is below what he thinks it ought to be, he lays up his entire crop for one and two years in his own barn, and sells when it suits him. This substantial independence is to be attributed in a great degree to the fact, that he makes it a rule to buy nothing that can be made or raised at home, and has avoided that common and ruinous practice of planting cotton alone, and buying everything else used on a plantation. If the rule was general, our planters would soon experience from it the most decided benefits.—*St. Joseph Times.*

IMPROVING THE SOIL.

As a convenient and economical plan of saving manure, we extract the following from a correspondent of the Carolina Planter, as affording many most excellent suggestions which are strictly applicable in all parts of the country. The practice of gathering and hauling oak leaves and other litter to the cow yard, is certainly good; but we remark that there are many other kinds of litter, such as corn stalks, straw, &c., that might be thrown on the barn, cow, or stable yard, and when the cattle are plenty, an immense quantity of manure might be made. But to hear the correspondent speak for himself, we give place. He says: "I have a parallelogram, 150 feet by 50, enclosed by a straight fence, in the midst of which, is a low house 96 feet by 24. A part of this is divided off into stalls for milch cows, in which they may be fed separately from the herd. The balance is open, with a rack running through its length and dividing it; and the whole is surrounded with unsheltered margin, which prevents the stock from being necessarily confined within the limits of the building.

As soon as I lay by my crop, I haul out my bulk of manure, and deposit it in heaps around the field, or fields, for which it is designed; and then having my laboratory empty and ready for operations, I commence the preparation of another supply.

First—I cover the whole area, in and out of the house, eighteen inches thick with oak leaves and pine straw—the common litter of the woods—which it takes me, with two horse carts, at 15 loads a piece a day, four weeks to accomplish. My first deposit, then, is 720 loads, gathered into heaps, and conveyed to the pen, in the following manner. As soon as I cease to work my crop, I put all my women and boys to "raking trash," by way of getting a start. In a few days I discontinue this operation, only keeping two elderly women to prepare for, and load the carts, which have been running from the commencement of the "trash raking." These carts are driven by boys, as experience proves that they will perform more, at that particular kind of business, than the prime men. To ascertain that their task (with men 15 loads—but dependant, of course, upon circumstances,) is given me honestly, I make the drivers empty the loads touching, but in distinct and undisturbed heaps, which remain so until I or my agent counts them, and inspect their size. The carts are not stopped for four weeks; and consequently the two old women and the two boys take no share in stripping and curing fodder.

When I have my deposit complete, I adjust and level the whole, which will give a coating of not less than 18 inches deep. This I cover with the offal of my stables, which I have purposely delayed to cleanse. And this operation of cleaning my stable, and spreading their con-

tents in a layer over the area of my cow-pen, is performed monthly. In the mean time my pen receives nightly additions from my stock of cattle, which are penned regularly throughout the year. Thus I make a compost which is stronger than cow-pen manure, and not so heating as stable. Directly after the Christmas holidays, and before I commence to plough in my oats, I devote a fortnight to the same operation that I described as occupying the two carts, and their four attendants, during the month of August. And after this I continue the process of strengthening the compost with the cleansing of the stables. As I have sides, a front, and back, made of light laths, temporarily attached to my carts, while I am hauling trash—each load, light and dry as it is, and trampled down into the frame, will give a load of manure; and therefore, on the first of each August, I have (720—360—220—the monthly cleansing of the stalls of 20 horses,) 1300 thirteen hundred loads of compost to haul out. Of this I find that sixteen loads to the acre are sufficient not only to keep up, but to improve my clay lands. Thus the reward of my labor and trouble, is the ability to plant every year, and yet improve eighty acres of land.

Suppose I did not pursue this system, and what would be the consequence! I must either till that area to less and less profit every year, until I destroy its value entirely; or I must have an equal, additional area, with which, to alternate it, and so be enabled to keep up both by resting. Eighty acres of land in my neighborhood, at \$15 per acre, will cost \$1200; and thus, besides the grain of an annual increased product, the saving of an investment of \$1200 is made. And at what expense? Some trouble I confess, but no loss; for no labor, human or brute, is subtracted from the preparation for the planting, working, or harvest of, the crop.

It would be very easy to increase the quantity of manure made in this manner, if my means were more ample; but I am limited, both in the quantity of my available trash, and in the number of my cattle."

AGRICULTURE AS A SCIENCE.

All knowledge is founded on experience; in the infancy of any art, experience is confined, and knowledge limited to a few particulars; but as arts are improved and extended a great number of facts become known, and the generalization of these, or the arrangement of them according to some leading principles, constitutes the theory, laws, or science of an art.

Agriculture, in common with other arts, may be practised without any knowledge of its theory; that is established practices may be imitated; but in this case it must ever remain stationary. The mere routine practitioner cannot advance beyond the limits of his own particular experience, and neither derive instruction from such accidents as are favorable to his object, nor guard against a recurrence of such as are unfavorable. He can have no resource for unseen events but ordinary expedients, while the man of science resorts to general principles—refers events to their true causes, and adopts his measures to meet every case.

The object of the art of agriculture is to increase the quantity and improve the quality of such vegetable and animal productions of the earth as are used by civilized men; and the object of the agriculturist is to do this with the least expenditure of means, in other words, profit. The result of the experience of mankind as to other objects may be conveyed to an enquiring mind in two ways: he may be instructed in the practical operations of the art, and their theory, or the reasons on which they are founded, laid down and explained to him as he goes along, or he may be first instructed in general principles, and then in the practices which flow from them.

The former mode is the natural and actual mode in which every art is acquired by such as have no recourse to books, and may be compared to the natural mode of acquiring a language without the study of its grammar. The latter mode is by much the more correct and effectual, and is calculated to enable an instructed agriculturist to proceed with the same kind of confidence and satisfaction in his practice, that a grammarian does in the use of language.—*Practical Farmer.*

PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURE.—The great principles of Agriculture are the same every where. Animal and vegetable matters constitute every where the food of plants; and heat, moisture, atmospheric air, are universally the active agents of vegetable nutrition. With a knowledge

of the truth of these great principles, it is the province of man to apply them, under the various contingencies of climate, soil and season. And this is a labor in which the mind, enlightened by science and fortified in its conclusion by experience, can do far more than the hands. The cultivated mind, like steam-power, is a labor-saving principle, capable of performing, or of saving an immense amount of labor.—*American Farmer's Companion.*

Rotation of crops in Flanders, from Radcliffe's Flemish Agriculture, 38 and 39.

1. Red wheat on manured fallow.
2. Clover, top-dressed with ashes.
3. Oats, with stubble turneps.
4. Flax, highly manured with urine and rape-cake.
5. Wheat.
6. Beans.

Rotation in another Division.

1. Potatoes, with manure.
2. Wheat.
3. Beans, with manure.
4. Rye.
5. Wheat, with manure.
6. Clover, top-dressed with ashes.
8. Turneps, with manure.
9. Flax, highly manured with urine and rape-cake.

It is evident from this that the fine Flemish flax is not grown upon ley, which is quite unknown in any rotation. Mr. Radcliffe mentions a series of experiments, by which it appeared that a great increase, both in quantity and quality, might be obtained by a more judicious mode of steeping. According to these experiments, the flax should be placed in the water on its end, as it grows, and kept under the water by poles put across the steeping place with coverings over them. The flax, when put in, will float as high as the covering will let it, which ought to be a foot or two from the bottom; when the flax is nearly watered it will sink of itself, when immediately a small quantity should be taken out and dried to see the state it had arrived at, and fresh trials every six hours should take place, so as to hit exactly the right moment, the advantage of which is almost beyond calculation. Various satisfactory reasons are given for adopting this mode, which, however, are too long for extracting; but those who cultivate flax are strongly recommended to make trial of what is thus recommended.

Cultivation of Flax, and application of Liquid Manure.

Flax is also a crop upon which their best industry is bestowed, and their careful preparation of the soil is scarcely to be surpassed by that of the neatest garden. This preparation, which is practised also in division 3, 4, 5, and 6, is as follows:—The field intended for the flax, after two or three ploughings and harrowings, is backed up in the centre, and ploughed round in but one set, so as to leave it without any furrow,—the heavy roller is then drawn across the ploughing by three horses—the liquid manure is then spread equally over the entire surface, and when well harrowed in by eight or nine strokes of the harrow, the seed is sown, which is also harrowed in by a light harrow, with wooden pins, of three inches, and the surface, to conclude the operation, is again carefully rolled. Nothing can exceed the smoothness and cultivated appearance of fields thus accurately prepared. The manure universally used for this crop demands particular notice. It is termed liquid manure, and consists of the urine of cattle, in which rape-cake has been dissolved, and in which the vidanges conveyed from the privies of the adjoining towns and villages have also been blended. This manure is gradually collected in subterraneous vaults, or brick-work, at the verge of the farm, next the main road. Those receptacles are generally forty feet long by fourteen wide, and seven or eight feet deep, and, in some cases, are contrived with the crown of the arch so much below the surface of the ground as to admit the plough to work over it. An aperture is left in the side, through which the manure is received from the cart, by means of a shoot or trough, and at one end an opening is left to bring it up again, by means of a temporary pump, which delivers it either into carts or tonneaus. The tonneaus resembles a beer barrel, and contains 176 litres, about 38 gallons English.

WORTH TRYING.—A friend tells us that a yolk of an egg, and a little sweet oil, mixed in a glass of port wine, taken three times a day, will afford speedy relief to persons suffering from the dysentery.

THE PROPER TIME FOR PUTTING STOCK TO BREEDING.

This, it must be admitted, is an interesting subject for investigation with every practical agriculturist. The question is, whether domestic animals, especially neat cattle, sheep and hogs, should be left to propagate when nature prompts, or whether the work of procreation should be arrested and postponed beyond that period, that the animal may be left to attain greater age and size, and more development of bone and muscle.

Some agree that by leaving them unrestrained, to follow the first impulse of sexual desire, the size is liable to be diminished, the frame disfigured and the constitution impaired;—while others contend that all may be safely left to nature.—That consequences deleterious to the physical powers and constitution would ensue to the human family, were cohabitation not delayed by moral restraints, will perhaps be generally admitted; but that consequence is by no means so certain, in respect of inferior animals, where no such check exists.

In reference to *Heifers* and *Sows*, our reading has lately presented two cases or opinions, clearly in favor of early and unrestrained sexual intercourse.

The one is a case mentioned in one of the valuable agricultural reports of the Rev. Mr. Colman, of Massachusetts.—It occurs under the head *DAIRY STOCK*, in his report of the agricultural productions of *BERKSHIRE* county. The whole passage is so interesting that we give it entire, italicising the part which goes to establish the expediency of letting *Heifers* go to breeding, as soon as so inclined.

It will be seen that Mr. C. speaks of a cow that yielded, in the best season, 70 pounds a day—now supposing a pint to weigh a pound, this would be 35 quarts or eight gallons and three quarts a day. We supped last week at a public house in Cecil county, the Landlady whereof informed us that she had a cow deep in the *Durham* blood, which had often given 32 quarts a day. On our intimating a wish to know the nature of the proof, she gave us the shut-mouth answer, that she milked her herself! The cow spoken of by Mr. Colman, was of the native breed of Massachusetts, "in which the *Devon* breed predominates."

DAIRY HUSBANDRY.—Under this head Mr. C. has collected a mass of information.

I will, says Mr. C., in this place, state, as an example, the operation of a farmer, who resided about twenty-five miles from Hudson. The great object of his attention was the making of butter, which was sold every week in the New York market.

From 18 cows he sold 2400 lbs. butter, at 23 cts. net. With these cows he fed 17 spring pigs until October, whose average weight was 177 lbs. each, half of this pork, say 88 lbs., was to be credited to the cow. He is of opinion, that when pork is \$10 per 100 lbs., a cow will give at least \$8 worth of pork per year.

In another dairy, nine cows made 1550 lbs. of butter, and 300 lbs. of cheese.

Another dairy of twenty cows produced,—of butter, 500 lbs.; of new milk cheese, 4000 lbs.

The cost of wintering a cow here, is rated at \$10; pasturage, \$4. A good dairy woman will take charge of thirty cows, with assistance in milking and handling cheese. Her wages will be \$1.50 per week, with board.

DAIRY STOCK.—The farmers are unanimous in their preference of the common native stock of the country, in which the *Devon* blood predominates, to any foreign stock with which they are acquainted. They are in general as decided in their preference of small, over large-sized cows. They are not, however, raisers of stock; and buy their cows wherever they can find them, according to their best judgment. The remarkable produce, if so it be considered, is to be attributed to extraordinary good management and keeping;—and on this account, deserves the more attention, as showing what may be done.

I hope it will not be deemed inconsistent with the proper gravity of my report, if I here refer particularly to an individual case of dairy-farming in this vicinity, which much interested me, and holds out a beautiful and

encouraging example of the success of industry, perseverance, frugality and good management.

This farmer has now a dairy of 24 cows; and they produce a cheese per day, weighing about 100 lbs. Supposing that it requires a gallon of milk to produce one pound of cheese, this would give 400 quarts of milk per day, or at the rate of 16½ of a quart to a cow. These cows are all of native stock; most of them raised by himself.—His average product of new milk cheese to a cow in a season, is between 500 and 600 lbs. Last year the actual yield was 598 lbs. to a cow. Of his 24 cows last year, two were heifers of two years old, just come in. Four years since he was the owner of a cow, whose milk in the best season amounted by actual weight to 70 lbs. per day.—During the time of her greatest yield, she was fed with four pails of cheese whey, and some rye meal. She was of native stock. This farmer has a heifer from her, which gives, as he supposes, 60 lbs. of milk per day. *He gives an opinion, which from his successful experience certainly deserves attention; that heifers which "come in" with their first calf at two years old, do better than when their coming is delayed until three years old. Their milking properties are in this way improved.* Probably he is right in this matter; but the general experience of the best farmers recommends that, if a heifer comes in at two years old, she should not be allowed to have another calf, under at least eighteen months from this time.

The establishment of this farmer is substantial and independent. As far as the common comforts of life are concerned, little more seems to be desired. Good air, good water, plenty of bread, plenty of fuel, plain and substantial clothing made by the hands of his own family, and the product in a great measure of their own flocks and fields; an estate which he can call his own with truth, because it has been purchased not by fraudulent speculation upon other people's earnings but by the healthful toil of his own muscles and the sweat of his own brow; luxuriant pastures filled with those beneficial animals, who are nourished by his kindness, and settle their bills in the most honorable manner every night and morning; and a clean dairy room of ample dimensions and exemplary neatness, with its numerous shelves, loaded with the richest produce, and speaking as well for the in-door as the out-door management; these features combined in this picture, present one of those beautiful examples of rural independence, and the bountiful rewards, with which a kind Providence is pleased to crown industry, frugality and good management, with which I am happy to say the County of Berkshire is every where sprinkled over, even on its high mountain summits, as well as on its fertile alluvions, and in its peaceful and secluded vallies. The independent proprietor of this establishment is now sixty-six years old. At the age of nineteen he was not the owner of a dollar. He now admits himself worth thirty thousand dollars; and all this, with the exception of less than fifteen hundred dollars, is the produce of his own farming industry, as he has never been engaged in any speculation whatever. A higher good than all this is found, in the fact which he added with an honest pride and an enviable pleasure, that he had brought up eight children in habits of honest industry; and not one of them had ever disgraced his parents.

THEN AS TO SOWS.—hear Mr. Lossing, one of the most experienced and critical swine-breeders in our country. His observations appear to have been both extensive and careful, and his testimony conclusive, in favor of allowing nature to have her own way. This system, it will be acknowledged, is far more convenient to the farmer, as well as more agreeable to the animal.

SOWS.—In the sows taking the male, I never interfere with the course of nature, further than to have the litter come in at a proper season, viz: spring or fall. I have abandoned the long standing opinion, that sows never should be impregnated young, though the young sow may not have reached her full strength and maturity—nature, which is a great economist in this as in all other things, will diminish the number of pigs accordingly. A sow I raised, which measured seven feet from snout to root of the tail, and was in girth six feet, had her first litter at eleven months old, and bore eight pigs. For experiment, a gentleman took two sow pigs of equal size and vigor, and of the same litter, one was impregnated at six months, the other at eighteen months, each having their regular semi-annual litters. At the end of three years, the one impregnated at six months was the largest, and by far the

best milker and breeder. Besides this, a number of similar experiments have been made within my knowledge, and with similar results. Sows should be kept quiet after pregnancy, with room for exercise and air, and furnished with water, and kept separate, to prevent thrusting, crowding, or fighting. A clover pasture, where it can be had, is much preferable to the pen for breeding sows; but should be one in which they are not liable to be worried by dogs, or other animals. They should neither be over fed or starved—for by the first course, you may lose the pigs; and by the last, you will have a swarm of cannibals, which would be about as bad. Never admit the boar to the sow while she is in a heated state from driving or worrying, but let her remain three or four hours at least, to become cool and quiet.

SILK CULTURE.

A FEW FACTS RELATIVE TO THE SILK CULTURE.

It has been long known that cocoons can be obtained in any part of the United States, wherever moderate attention is bestowed upon the feeding of silk worms. But this is only one of the primary stages of the silk culture; and without the ability to convert the cocoons into a raw or reeled silk, they would not be a saleable commodity, since they cannot be advantageously exported or conveyed to greater distances. The question still remained to be solved—in our part of the country, at least—have we the capacity to wind the silk from the cocoons that may be raised, in a condition fit for a domestic or foreign market? Long essays, and even books, have been published, to prove that the reeling of silk is an art so difficult, as to require the practice of at least two or three years, and even of five or six years. Such essays have, however, been followed this season with similar results to those written, to prove the impracticability of navigating the Atlantic with steamboats, as the following facts, obtained at a recent visit to the Model Filature in this city will plainly show.

Elizabeth Williams began learning to reel silk on the 9th of last month, (June.) July 15th, commenced at half past eight o'clock, and reeled her bushel of cocoons by three o'clock in the afternoon, having had a recess from twelve to one o'clock. Obtained from the bushel twenty ounces and a half, and continuing her work till six o'clock P. M., reeled twenty-eight ounces in the day. The cocoons were of the sea-nut variety, and very good. The silk twenty-five fibres.

On the 16th, the same girl reeled, from similar cocoons, and without any extraordinary exertion, two pounds and one ounce of twenty-five fibre silk, between the hours of half past 7 A. M., and 6 P. M.

Hannah Hill commenced learning to reel May 27th, (of this year) and obtained from her bushel of pea-nut cocoons, twenty-two ounces. In the course of the day she reeled altogether twenty-four ounces of twenty-five fibre silk.

Cornelia King began learning July 1st, and only about a fortnight afterwards, namely, on the 16th of July, got eighteen ounces of twenty-five fibre silk from one bushel of pea-nut cocoons.

In the silk filatures in Europe, from one to one pound and a half is considered the daily task of an experienced reeler.

Although the silk reeled after such limited experience will sell readily for \$5.50 to \$6 per pound, in its raw state, we are ready to admit that the reelers here referred to have not yet attained perfection in the art. The facts thus furnished, however, show that if the reeling of merchantable silk is so difficult as has been represented, then must the success just stated prove the very superior capacity in the directress of the model filature to teach, and in her pupils to learn.

Two doors from this establishment in Market street, just above Eleventh, another filature has been commenced by private enterprise. This has six reels in operation, but as the cocoons raised this season are now coming in pretty fast, it will soon have at least a dozen reels at work. It is proper to observe that the Piedmontese reel is the only one to be seen in either of these promising establishments.

Philad. U. S. Gaz.

FRANKLIN.

SILK CULTURE IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Banner publishes a call for a meeting to take this subject into sober consideration, disconnecting altogether with the multicaulis fever. The editor justly remarks that agriculture in Tennessee, in the northern counties especially, is in a transition state, being too cold for cotton, and there-

fore passing to grain and an opening for silk culture, of which one gentleman has a nursery of 40,000 mulberry trees.

LOUISIANA SILK.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 18th, says:—A specimen of raw silk raised in Bayou Boeuf, Rapids Parish, in this State, has been exhibited to us. The worms from which the product was made, were fed on the leaves of the wild mulberry. The quality and texture appear to be very fair. We rejoice at the rapid strides which this branch of domestic industry is making in our State. Planters will lose nothing by turning their attention to the culture. The decline price in our great staple, cotton, should admonish the agricultural classes to prepare for turning their capital in more lucrative channels of business.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON:—During the present season I have conducted rearings of silk worms, amounting in all, to about 400,000. The worms were fed on the leaves of *morus multicaulis*, and yet only four cases of the disease called *muscardinal* have appeared. From the 1st to the 10th of the present month, the weather (according to the doctrine maintained by French writers) was highly favorable for the production of this disease. It may, therefore, be regarded as *certain* that the leaves of *morus multicaulis* have no tendency to produce this disease, and that it will rarely, if ever, occur in the epidemic form in the United States. During five years, not more than thirty cases of this disease, which renders the culture of silk so precarious in France, have come under my observation. Your most obedient servant,

Stafford Co. (Va.) July, 1840. LAYTON Y. ATKINS.

SILK WORM EGGS.—The Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph states, that *ten dollars* per ounce is freely offered for silk worms' eggs in that place.

EXPERIMENTS IN THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Cornersville, Giles Co. July 10th, 1840.

Messrs. Editors:—Mrs. MASSEY succeeded in raising about 10,000 worms (from half an ounce of eggs,) all of which produced fine cocoons. I have seen several skeins of silk made by her from these cocoons, which, for fineness of appearance are not surpassed by foreign silk. They were made without the help of any thing but the common cotton reel and wheel.

Mrs. HILT, fed three hundred worms as an experiment, and made 150 of the cocoons into sewing silk. The 150 produced 25 skeins, for which she easily got 10c per skein.

Mrs. STRATTON and Mrs. KENNEDY, have each a small lot of cocoons, and have produced fine specimens of sewing silk.

JAMES L. HAYNES, Esq., from about two ounces of eggs, which, owing to bad treatment, hatched prematurely in March, two weeks before the slightest buds appeared on the mulberry trees, succeeded in raising upwards of 30,000 worms, and has now on hand several bushels of fine cocoons, and about 60,000 worms of the two-crop kind, (from eggs of his own hatching) which are beginning to wind. And it is understood that he will feed another crop in August, on the leaves of the *morus multicaulis*, of which he has a fine nursery.

At Pulaski, and in the vicinity of Elkton, several persons have made experiments in the business, and are now feeding their second crops.

Mr. KEENAN, from about 15,000 cocoons, measured about five bushels.

Mr. RHODES tried an experiment with about half an ounce and succeeded well.

But I will not mention any more names, for I do assure you that I can enumerate the name of twenty of our most substantial citizens, who have made and are now engaged in making experiments in the culture of silk, and so far as I have heard there is *not one who has made an experiment, who is not highly pleased with the result.* They all intend to embark more extensively in the business next year. I am pleased to see the suggestion of a convention to promote the culture of silk in this State. All those whom I have mentioned above, feed entirely on the leaf of the wild mulberry.—*Southern (Ten.) Agri.*

ENCOURAGING TO SILK CULTURISTS.

Among the evidences we weekly and almost daily receive, encouraging the advocates of silk growing in the west, Mrs. C. STUMP, on White's Creek, Davidson Co., has sent us several specimens of fine, strong, smooth and

well twisted *sewing silk*. Mrs. S. fed the worms with the native mulberry leaves, reeled, colored, and prepared the thread as we have it for use. She already has about ten bushels of cocoons which she is about reeling. Is it possible, the intelligent ladies of our beautiful and beloved country will not follow this well set example!

Almost from every part of the State we have cheering accounts, and we do hope prospects will still brighten. *Silk Reels* have been imported from the east, by Dr. Stith, W. P. Campbell, and perhaps the Hon. A. P. Maury, of Franklin, who are all not only feeding worms, but also preparing for reeling. We request the result of their experiments, so soon as they can be satisfactorily given.—*ib.*

THE TURNIP FLY.—The following is the substance of an article relating to the Turnip Fly, condensed from the English Magazine. The fly does most injury in hot weather.—No particular soil renders the crops safe.—Manure of any kind has no effect on the fly.—That manure which produces the most rapid growth of the plants will tend to save them from the fly by quickly getting the plants too large for it.—The drill system is altogether preferred for safety.—Quick lime is recommended to be sowed upon the young plants, and repeated whenever it becomes blown or washed off. It should be sown when the dew or rain is on the plants.

CLOVER IN CORN.—*Sir,*—In a late conversation with a first-rate agriculturist, and a member of the state Senate, I found that he is accustomed to sow a full crop of red clover in his corn, at the time of the last cleaning, laying the land as level as possible for this purpose; and he assured me he had always succeeded in obtaining heavy crops, without the least injury to the corn, and which, in its turn, shelters the clover by its shade, and encourages a very rapid growth. Will our friends try it by way of experiment the present season? It is believed that it may be made introductory to a new course of crops, which might relieve the country from that terrible scourge, blight, in all its different varieties, fly, rust, smut, mildew, &c. which is supposed in a great measure attributable to the present mode of cropping and manuring. D. H.

Philadelphia, June 24, 1840.—*Far. Comp.*

A GOOD FARMER.—One of the finest farms in the county of Philadelphia, is that belonging to our friend General CASTOR, situate in Oxford township, near the pleasant borough of Frankford; and we may hardly add, that one of the most skilful, persevering, and successful agriculturists within the same limits is the proprietor of that farm. We saw standing last week, one of the most beautiful fields of about twenty acres of wheat we ever beheld, which would average at least five and twenty bushels to the acre. His oats,—some of them at least—look like a forest of young oaks, and we venture to say, has seldom ever been excelled. Some of the stalks of which, now in our office, measure upward of *six feet*. Of hay, the General will cure a larger quantity than perhaps any other farmer in Pennsylvania,—for we believe, and it is indeed so estimated by others who are better judges than ourself, that not less than *three hundred tons* will be obtained!

These immense crops, however, are not obtained from poor land and light manuring, and by trusting the operations of the farm to the superintendence of others; for the old General is too good a husbandman to fall into any such fatal error. Manure is applied with an unsparring hand,—indeed, scarcely one thousand dollars per annum would cover this item of expense; while the eye of the master, which Dr. Franklin says will do more than both his hands, is ever on the alert, in directing the various duties of his rich and beautiful plantation.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY.

BOURBON Co., June 23, 1840.

Dear Sir: I have found timothy to be the best grass for meadow, and its productions from land near half worn by cultivation are greatest. When the land is fresh and strong, its growth is too rapid and luxuriant, and then the grass is apt to fall, which destroys it, especially if it does so any length of time before it is fit to cut. If the hay is wanted for its seed, to be used in sowing pasture lands, red clover and blue grass seed ought to be mixed with the timothy seed when the meadow is sown; but if the hay is wanted for stable use, only timothy without any mixture is to be preferred. The proper time for sowing meadow is the first of September, and to secure as good

a set as possible, the ground must first be ploughed, then pulverized and made level with the harrow, the seed then to be sown and lightly harrowed or brushed in. When meadows are indifferently set, or are about to run out, they may be re-set and made excellent, by feeding timothy-hay over them, and tramping it in with stock during winter, and they may thus be kept good for any length of time, if the seed on the hay was ripe when cut.

There is great diversity of opinion about the proper season for cutting timothy for hay. My opinion is that it should be cut whenever the meadow begins to assume a light brown appearance. Many persons think it is best for it to stand much longer; some say until the seed begins to drop, while others suppose it should be cut as soon as it drops the blossom. It will not do of course to adopt the last opinion, if seed is wanted. My experience has taught me that if cut when it is of a light brown color the hay not only has good seed but contains more nutriment, and is better relished by stock.

Timothy should be cut close to the ground, smooth and even, for it is well known that one inch at the bottom of a timothy stack is worth more than six inches at the top as provender. It should not be long on the ground after cutting, at it will be injured by the sun and dews as well as showers of rain. A few hours open sun is enough to prepare it for the cock, where it ought to stand five or six days before it is put in the stack or mow.

In some countries, red clover is extensively used for hay, and has been tried in this, but abandoned because it must be cut in June, when the farmer is busy with his corn crop, or is engaged in harvesting his small grain, and because it is a grass that contains a large quantity of watery sap, and requires much care and labor to cure it, and if not well cured before it is put up, it mildews and becomes worthless; besides June is usually a month of showers and on that account is unfavorable for hay making. Blue grass has also been tried, but like clover it is now but little used for hay, except when mixed with timothy, and this mixture should only be resorted to for the purpose of obtaining seed to sow upon land for pasture; for when so mixed, the blue grass soon takes entire possession of the ground. If any one is disposed to make a trial of blue grass for meadow, the trial need not be made except on rich, moist land, and the cutting to be delayed until September, because it is not the stalk which bears the seed that affords the hay, but the blades that spring from the ground and which continue their growth from April till October, and some seasons even later. On a suitable soil, it gives a heavy sward, matted together like wool; it is hard to mow and loses much of its weight in curing. It takes more time and is more difficult to cure than timothy, but when well cured without rain, it has a bright green color, and is relished by every description of stock.

I have found the following to be the best method for sowing red clover. Let your land be in rye, the surface made level with a harrow when the rye was sown, and in the spring of the year when your rye is sufficiently advanced for pasture, scatter your clover seed, turn on your stock, and when the seed is about to germinate, take your stock off. This plan will not do well for timothy, because it has not time before the heat of summer, to get root enough to enable it to stand that trying season on all young grasses, when the top root of the clover is quite sufficient for it. W. P. H.

FOREIGN SUGARS.—According to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the imports of Sugar into the United States during the year ending 30th September, 1839, amounted to 132,580,527 lbs. There were also imported of white and clayey sugar, &c., 12,690,646 lbs. making a grand total of 195,131,271 lbs. Of this quantity there were imported into Boston, 36,669,207 lbs.; into New York, 75,212,936 lbs.; and into Philadelphia, 20,109,537 lbs.; into Baltimore, 17,318,160 lbs.; into New Orleans, 5,388,848 lbs.; into Charleston, 5,369,172 lbs.; into Norfolk, 4,172,134 lbs.; into Salem, 1,761,218 lbs.; and the balance into the smaller ports.

The common mullein is extensively used in German granaries, to prevent the depredations of mice. They will suddenly disappear from barns or other places, it is said, where mullein is placed. Try it.

Plant a vine, and in a few years the fruit thereof will cause thee to bless the day when thou didst it.

FARMING.

The good old-fashioned industry in tilling the soil is again getting to be a favorite with the public. The depression in most kinds of business has compelled a great many to resort to farming as the surest means of procuring a subsistence, if not to increase their wealth. But there are yet other multitudes who must enter upon this business or compelled to go hungry. While farming is being vigorously pursued, mechanics and other classes will be encouraged to engage in their several trades, and by rigid economy, and the pursuit of a snug business, we may, after a while be able to out-live our present difficulties, occasioned by a deranged currency.

A farmer has constantly open before him a field of enterprise. His fields need secure fences and careful cultivation, and to be constantly renewed by the application, in some form, of manure. He should be constantly anticipating his work and so preparing and arranging it, that no time be uselessly wasted. The rich return of a good orchard and of fruit-bearing shrubs, should early claim his attention and vigorous efforts. Farming, if it is not the most profitable business in the world, may, and should be so conducted as to secure the most of earth's comforts to those engaged in it. It may be carried on so as to present the most attractions,—the most to make one happy and contented at home of any business in the world.

In order to this, however, a farmer must exercise the active mind of an engineer. To raise good crops will undoubtedly be his first object, and in proportion to his success in this department should be his efforts at raising the best stock, and fruits. If he be really a prudent man and an observer of human nature he will also attend to the means of promoting his own and his family's happiness by having a comfortable dwelling, not expensive, but snug, neat and convenient; in a good position and with architectural proportions. The out buildings should be arranged with regard to good taste and convenience. Near the dwelling, shrubbery and trees should be planted, and not remotely from the house, should be a garden well cultivated and well stocked with fruit bearing shrubs. In order to arrive at a desirable result the farmer when he begins should commence in the character of an engineer, and after repeated examinations should fix upon a plan of what he intends his farm, buildings, &c. should be, and every post he sets, and every nail he drives, should have reference to this plan, and as time passes his plan will be constantly developing, and he and his children will be saved the mortification of seeing a haphazard jumbling of buildings, fences, trees, &c. A farmer's home, since there the most of his time must be spent, and to which he should be strongly attached, ought to be the pleasantest spot to him of any on the whole globe. And why may it not be, since he can arrange as he pleases? There are a great many difficulties to struggle with in subduing nature and making a good farm, but these difficulties are not enhanced by attention to the things we have mentioned, but rather lightened by the new hopes and happy anticipations which such a plan gives birth to.—*Bangor Courier*.

OVER-CROPPING.—Our farmers must cease over-cropping themselves if they would improve their husbandry;—that is, they must cultivate less land, and do it better. This is an error which many have fallen into, and we most earnestly desire to see it corrected. It is the worst kind of policy, and a mark of a poor farmer. Many persons presume the more land they cultivate the greater the produce will be—it may be so in some instances, but in many cases the same amount of produce might be made on one third or one fourth less space, and time given the farmer for observation, and consequently for improvement in his mode of tillage.—No one can take time to make observations in his business if he be always three weeks or a month behind by having too much on his hands. To get along, and keep in sight of where he should be, every thing like order or system is dispensed with. The ground in such cases, is often ploughed too wet, the crop spoiled, and the land greatly injured. Now every practical man knows that this is literally true with respect to over-cropping, and we think it will apply to too many farmers of Tennessee. We repeat, the farmer who raises the heaviest crop per acre, and the aggregate amount, does not always cultivate the most land—but desirous to improve his practice, and increase his product in the right way, he curtails his amount of land, and doubles the labor upon the remainder—whereby he not only has a better crop,

but his lands are brought into a much better state of cultivation.

A remedy for the evil arising from over-cropping, exists with our Agricultural Societies. Let them offer liberal premiums for the best crop on given quantities of land, and for the best system of practice, and then we shall see vast improvements made in our modes of farming.—*Southern Cultivator*.

THE CUT WORM.—The cut worm is an ash-colored worm with a stripe almost black upon its back. At its full growth, it is the bigness of a goose quill, and an inch and a quarter in length. The greatest mischief that cut-worms generally do, is to young cabbages, corn, cauliflowers, &c.—They never choose to appear on the surface in the day time; but keep themselves buried about an inch or two beneath it.—In the night they come up, eat off the stems of young plants, and again bury themselves in the soil, often attempting to draw in the plants after them. They sometimes cut off fields of Indian corn. They begin their work of destruction in May and cease in June.

A writer in the *New England Farmer*, page 229, says: 'I once prevented their depredations in my garden, by manuring the soil with sea mud, newly taken from the flats. The plants generally escaped, tho' they were cut off in a spot of ground that lies contiguous. From the success of this experiment, I concluded that salt is very offensive or pernicious to them. Lime and ashes in some measure prevent their doing mischief; but sea water, salt, or brine, would be more effectual antidotes. The most effectual method, and not a laborious remedy even in field culture, is to go round every morning and open the earth at the foot of the plant, and you will never fail to find the worm at the root within four inches. Kill him, and you will save not only the other plants of your field, but probably many thousands in future years.'

LONG MANURE.—I have tried the experiment this season on my garden, with most convincing success.—Having a very retentive sub-soil, I tried the plan of burying coarse dry straw under my beds of beets, carrots, parsnips, peas, beans, vines, and almost every kind of vegetable that I planted, to serve as an under-drain as well as manure. The effect has fully convinced one sceptic. I hope others will try it. This is the first time I ever saw straw used for manuring any crop, except potatoes. I have toiled many a day to rot it, so as to make it "fit to use for the next crop."

REARING CALVES.

Messrs. Editors:—It is a notorious fact, that cattle have not been reared of late, to meet the increased wants of society. It has been said that the high prices of butter induced the farmer to kill his calves at their birth, and feed them to his swine, to save the milk for butter. If this be true, the cruelty and waste might have been avoided, without diminishing the quantity of butter.

The cream may be skimmed off, and the skimmed milk fed to the calf, by adding meal from any grain; or by potatoes boiled, mashed, and mixed with the milk, and fed to the calf, more profitably than to give it the new milk. This mode of treatment will fatten the calf for the butcher, or for raising it, as well as by allowing the calf to suck or drink the new milk.

This has been tested by Mr. D. HEARSEY, of my neighborhood. He has practiced this mode of feeding his calves for some years, and no one has raised finer and better calves, nor so large and thrifty, that I have seen. He has usually made seven to eight pounds of butter per week from the cow, at the time.

DAVID TOMLINSON.

Schnectady, N. J. Jan. 11, 1840.—Cultivator.

THE EFFECTS OF MOONLIGHT ON THE EYES.—The effect of moonlight on the eyes, particularly in warm climates, is extremely injurious, and oftentimes fatal to the sight. Carnes, in his letters from the east says that he came near losing his sight from neglecting the advice of the natives, to cover his eyes when he slept exposed to the moonbeams; and a case came within our observation, where a child lost his sight by sleeping exposed to the moon. The other senses of this child became, however, as is generally the case with those who lose one, extremely acute, inasmuch that he could at any time distinguish a person who had once been made known to him, by feeling his hand.—*Mog. of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge*.

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

FOR FARMER'S WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.

There is a great deal of excellent good sense in the following passage, which we take from an address delivered a short time since before the Essex County Agricultural Society, by Allen Putman, Esq. of Danvers, one of the Representatives of that town.

'I have a few words for the farmers' wives. However skilful, industrious, and prudent your husbands may be, their success in money making depends as much upon you as upon them. Economy and skill on your part, in turning every thing to the best account, are essential to profitable husbandry. Perhaps there is scope for study, experiments, and improvement in your departments. All are not equally successful in the management of the dairy. Poor pastures, poor cows, poor cellars, are the alleged reasons for the difference in results. These things undoubtedly are often the causes of failure to obtain butter in large quantities and of good quality. But may not the fault sometimes lie with the dairy woman? Is her business so simple as to be always understood? You begin to suspect that I doubt whether some of you perfectly mastered the art of butter making.—It may be an ungallant doubt, but listen to the particulars of one case in point, and then judge whether I can help doubting. As stated to me, the facts are these. One of our farmers, the summer before last, employed successfully and for short terms each three dairy women. Here the cows, the pasture, the cellar, and all the dairy apparatus were the same; and how was the result? One obtained seventeen pounds of butter per week, the second twenty three and the third twenty seven. Such acts should induce many of you to vary your processes and note the results.

Philanthropy, looking forward, sighs at consequences which must follow from changes that are taking place in the habits and employments of your daughters. Circumstances beyond your control have thrown the healthful spinning wheel and loom upon the pile of rubbish in the garret. Housework and the dairy do not furnish sufficient employment for the females.—Either mothers or daughters must resort to something else by which to contribute a share in the support of the family. It is too commonly the case that the daughters resort to some occupation that is not sufficiently active and invigorating. The needle is taking the bloom from many of their cheeks and vigor from their frames. The evil is augmented by that mode of dress (I ought to use a harsher term) which obstructs the natural and healthy development of lungs and chests; also by avoiding exposure to the weather; and a too effeminate reliance upon the horse, for services for which heaven intended should be rendered by their own limbs! The lamentable consequences will not be confined to them; children will inherit the feebleness of their mothers, and a sickly race will come after us.

Useful as the needle is, and beautiful as are its contributions to our show, I appeal to the mothers, to forbid its excessive, its constant use by the daughters. I entreat them as they value the well being of their children, to give to daughters daily and thorough training in the care and labor of the dairy and of all household affairs.—It were well—well for them and a future race, that they should revive the acquaintance which their mothers had with the milking stool, the garden, and to some extent the field; for then bloom would flow in fuller tides through all their veins; they would acquire vigor of body and soundness of mind, that will contribute to their usefulness and enjoyments when time shall bring them to the places which you now hold—shall make them the wives of farmers, and mothers of the rising generation.'

FLOWERS AND SHRUBS.

Why does not every lady who can afford it—and who can not—have a geranium or some other flower in her window? It is very cheap—its cheapness is next to nothing if you raise it from seed, or from a slip; and it is a beauty and a companion. It was the remark of LEIGH HUNT, that it sweetens the air, rejoices the eye, links you with nature and innocence, and is something to love.—And if it cannot love you in return, it cannot hate you; it cannot utter a hateful thing, even for your neglecting it; for, tho' it is all beauty, it has no vanity; and, such being the case, and living as it does purely to do you good and afford you pleasure, how will you be able to neglect it? We receive, in imagination, the scent of those good natured leaves, which allow you to carry off their perfume on your fingers; for good natured they are, in that res-

pect, above all other plants, and fitted for the hospitality of your room. The very feel of the leaf has a household marmalade in it—something analogous to clothing and comfort.—*Boston Traveller.*

WHITE BONNETS AND VEILS.—Do our young ladies, who wear white bonnets and veils, know that they are certain to *freckle* in consequence? White is cooler in the sun and warmer in the shade than black, owing to the principles of radiation: but while the white bonnet, veil, dress, or hat diminishes the heat of the sun by reflection, it generally increases the *light*, and it is the light that plays the mischief with a fair skin and pretty face. Young ladies, beware. If you have beauty, we scarcely need say, do not despise it. It is more potent than enchantment, and it is an over-match for philosophy. It elicits instinctive admiration, and triumphs without an effort.

GRAPE JELLY.—We have examined a specimen of this exquisite article. It is made from the Isabella ripe grape, raised at Croton vineyards: the object has been to preserve the flavor and virtues of the ripe fruit. In this the preparation has met with the most perfect success. We recommend the jelly as delicious to the taste, and an excellent beverage to the sick.—*N. Y. Express.*

TOMATO.—The following is extracted from the Baltimore Morning Sun.

"But we were discoursing on the nutritive qualities of the tomato. This is a vegetable which deserves a far more general use. We know of no article which grows in our region of country that is more healthful. It is well known that this fact has procured for the plant a medical standard. We doubt this has not been entirely overrated. The idea started by a certain medical gentleman several years since, of substituting the virtues of the tomato for calomel, was a proof of this, and very likely grew out of the circumstance of the healthful effects of a tomato diet, during the prevalence of *miasmatic* diseases, which affect the biliary organs in a greater or less degree—these being the class of diseases in which physicians most generally resort to the employment of calomel. But there can be no mistake as to the *tonic* effects of the vegetable under notice; and we feel justified on the word of a medical friend, in recommending its use to those debilitated from the ravages of diseases peculiar to the warm months—we mean those affecting the bowels. It strikes us that if tomatoes, prepared with large quantities of stale bread and liberal use of salt, in the ordinary stewing mode, were adopted as the food of children laboring under, or recovering from "summer disease," the result would be highly gratifying. The experiment is well worth the testing. Of course unrestrained indulgence in their use must not be allowed by the parents."

VALUABLE RECIPE.

The worst cases of cholera morbus, dysentery, bloody flux, &c., that ever I saw, I have repeatedly cured in a few minutes, or hours, by a strong tea made of the bark of the sweet gum—taken green from the tree is best—steep a handful to a pint of water until the liquor is like good coffee—drink it clear or sweetened with loaf-sugar, or add a glass of good brandy if the shock is very severe.

If not infallible, it is remarkable in its effects, and well worth being known and tried in every family.

Your friend,

SOLON ROBINSON.

We can add our own testimony to the value of the sweet gum tea—having experienced amazing and speedy relief from its use in a violent case of dysentery which refused to yield to the usual remedies. We have also seen, in the last five years, its wonderful benefit in many other cases. We have used the decoction made from the bark both green and dried; and have discovered no material difference in the effect—both being efficacious.—*Franklin Farmer.*

WARM AND COLD BATHS.

Of the healthfulness of warm bathing there can be no doubt, indeed, it is astonishing that it is not more generally known and practised, that a clean and healthy state of the skin contributes essentially to promote not only health and cheerfulness, but also longevity; the light and agreeable feeling consequent on the use of warm baths, fully confirms this—not only from the peculiar softness of the skin which is the result of it, but the muscles and limbs seem to acquire from it increased elasticity.

Some persons imagine that warm bathing exposes those who practice it to 'catch cold.' Nothing can be farther from the fact. Colds are oftener produced by impeded perspiration, caused by an accumulation of matter which has clogged the pores; warm bathing opens them and promotes a free and healthy perspiration; and its repetition takes off those impurities which otherwise attach to the persons of those of the most cleanly habits, who do not practice warm bathing.

Cold bathing is quite a different thing; with young, strong and healthy persons, it is a bracing luxury and an agreeable exercise; the sick and weakly should never practice it except under the instructions of their medical advisers.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Sugar.—At auction on Tuesday the cargo of Frances Jane from Porto Rico, consisting of 192 hhds was offered, and 127 hhds. sold at \$7.25 a \$8.60. The balance was afterwards closed at private sale at \$7.50 a \$8.75. The market is since quiet, and no transactions of moment, going forward by private contract.—We quote New Orleans common at \$6; good \$6.50; 1st quality \$7 a \$7.25 and prime at \$7.50.

Tobacco.—The receipts of Maryland continue rather light, and there is consequently less inducement for purchasers to buy on account of the smallness of the assortment. The sales which have been made show no change in prices. We continue to quote inferior and common \$3.50 a \$4.50; middling to good \$5 a \$6; good \$6.50 a \$8; and fine \$8 a \$9. The principal sales have been at \$4.25 a \$7. The receipts of Ohio have been larger than usual, and sales of over 500 hhd. of this description are reported at prices much the same as prevailed last week, though in a few instances sellers yielded a trifle. The bulk of the sales was \$5 a \$6, though some parcels of inferior sold at \$4.25, and some lots of fine leafy red at \$9 a \$12. The inspection of the week comprise 597 hhds. Maryland; 654 hhds. Ohio, 26 hhds. Kentucky; 2 hhds. Virginia; 1 hhd. Pennsylvania; and 1 hhd. Missouri—total 1281 hhds.

Wool.—There is an unusually large and fine stock of wool now in market, perhaps better than in any former season. Sales of strictly prime quality have been made during the week at 47½ cents, and of common to quarter blood at 35 cents, 6 months.

Molasses.—There is a shade of improvement to note, and we now quote New Orleans at 28 cents.

Naval Stores.—We note sales of small parcels of Rosin at \$1.50; Pitch at \$1.75; No. 1 Soap Rosin at \$3.50; and Spirits Turpentine at 28a30cts.

Plaster.—We note sales at \$3.62½ per ton, which is a slight advance.

Cattle.—There was a large number of Beef on the hoof offering in market at the commencement of the week which were held by the drovers at an average of \$7 per 100 lbs. But few were purchased by the butchers, and the balance, amounting to 250a300 head, were driven to other markets. The sales that were made were at \$5.50 for inferior, to \$6.50 for good to prime. The supply of Live Hogs has been good, and the demand limited at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per 100. On the 3d, upwards of 400 head of beef cattle were offered, and 250 sold at an average of \$6 for inferior to 6 50 for prime; extreme prices 5.50 to 7, but few sold at either; those remaining over were driven north, and there are now but few in market.

Cotton.—We note the sales of 55 bales fair good uplands at 10½c.

Exports of Baltimore.—According to a statement in Lyford's Commercial Journal, the quantity of Flour exported from Baltimore to foreign parts during the half year ending on the 30th June, was 192,644 bbls the value of which was \$1,043,091. During the three months ending on the 30th June, there were exported 56,150 bushels of Wheat, and 28,443 bushels of Corn, the aggregate value of which was \$71,830. The exports of Tobacco during the three months ending 30th June, were 8236 hhds., the value of which was \$432,766.

Flour.—The market for Howard street Flour continues exceedingly dull, and prices are nominally the same as on Friday. The only transactions that we have heard of were sales from stores of 200 barrels made from new wheat at \$5.25. The asking price for old is \$5.25. The receipt price continues at \$5.

We hear of no transactions in City Mills Flour—last sales were at \$5.50. Sales of fresh ground Susquehanna Flour at \$5.25 to day.

Grain.—On Saturday sales of good Pennsylvania Wheats were made at 112c; Monday prices were not so high; sales of old have been made at 108a110 for good parcels; sales of new Md. reds ranged from 80c for very inferior to 112 for very prime—sales of best whites on Monday at 114a118c. A sale of very prime Md. white at 116c. White Corn 50c, yellow 51c. Rye 55a60c. we know of none in market. New Md. Oats are worth 25c.—*Amer.*

The Alexandria Gazette of Saturday, says:—There is a demand here now for Flour, Wheat and Corn.—Those articles being all scarce in market, and wanted. Purchases of Flour were made here a few days ago at the highest Baltimore rates.

At Richmond.—On Friday, Flour was dull at \$4 1-8a5 for old, and some new sold at \$5.50. The city mills were grinding, and some new sold at 5.75. Good crops of Wheat brought 105c; Corn 45a50c; Oats 30c. The Tobacco market, in the week, showed increased activity, and prices a shade better. Lugs \$31a44 and 5; common leaf 6a6½; middling 7a7½; good 7a8 and 8½; fine 9a11; extra manufacturing 10a16a.

At Petersburg. on Friday, red Wheat sold at 100c and white at 105c. Tobacco had advanced, the market animated, and prices rule from \$31a44 for lugs and \$51a10 for leaf.

At Fredericksburg. on Friday, new Wheat was 90a100c; new Flour \$4a5; Corn 42a45c; Oats 30c.

At the Brighton (Boston) Cattle market on Monday, there were 435 beeves and 2900 sheep—the former sold at \$41a51 and \$6½as in quality; the latter at \$14a21 each.

At Lynchburg. (Va.) on Friday, Flour was \$31a4; wheat 65a70c. The extremes of passed Tobacco \$51a15; lugs 3a5. Inferior to common 5 50a6, common to good 6a6 75, good to fine 7a8 25, manufacturing of good quality 7a12, extra 12a15. Planters are advised to send forward the manufacturing quantities, as the season for working fine will soon end.

The additional duty placed on Tobacco by Great Britain, makes it the interest of the Virginia planters to raise heavy, rich, thick leaf Tobacco for that market. In order to do this, top low and prime high, under no circumstances exceed 8 leaves, coming down to 6, and let the Tobacco stand until it is thoroughly ripe. We would especially guard the planters upon this subject, for nine out of ten cut their tobacco green. Unless we adopt the above system, we shall have our tobacco superceded by the Western, not only in Great Britain, but in all Europe. We have a climate and soil unrivalled, and with care can raise the finest tobacco in the world.

At New Orleans, July 25, the markets dull. The accounts of the crops are very favorable. Sales of cotton for the week 6000 bales; among the sales are 87 bales Texas at 7c. Few sales of Tobacco, and those at a decline of 1 ct; finer qualities sell better than any other; fine lots 61a84; stock on hand 12,781 hhds. Sugar has advanced 4c in consequence of increased demands and light receipts; 4½ to 6 is the extreme range. Flour slightly declined; 4 75a5 is demanded—Bacon firm, canv. hams 10a11, unc. do 8a9a9½; sides 8, shoulders 5½—Lard 12c. Whiskey excessively dull.

Philadelphia, July 31.—Cotton.—A few sales to manufacturers; 20 bales Mississippi ordinary 9c; 30 N Orleans at 11½, and 90 Upland at 10½a11c per lb. Stock light. Flour and Meal.—The receipts continue very light of all kinds, and prices are firm, with an upward tendency; there is not much foreign export demand, but the home market takes all that arrives; sales of 900 bbls. fresh ground Penna. Flour at \$5½; 1100 bbls. Ohio Flour early in the week at \$4.87½; some small lots have brought something more; 350 hhds. Brandywine Corn Meal at \$13.50, now held at \$14; sales of Penna. at \$13 per hhd. and \$24 per bbl. Grain.—The receipts are moderate; sales of yellow corn afloat at 54c; white do 50a 51c; old oats 29a30; new and old mixed 28; new oats dull at 25c; 1500 bushels rye at 62½c. Wheat \$1.13a1.16 per bushel. Naval Stores.—Little has been done this week; sales of 25 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 28c per gallon. Tar is in better request, 150 bbls. at \$2a2.25; Rosin for shipping, \$1.25a1.50 per bbl; no change in Pitch; soft turpentine no sales. Rice.—Very small stock—sales at \$3.75 per 100 lbs and next arrivals will probably bring an advance in price. Sugars.—at present is a favorite article in the market, and prices on the advance, with small stocks. Sales of 130 hhds. Porto Rico at 8c, 6 mos; 300 bbls Brazils at 8½, 6 mos to refiners; 145 hhds fair New Orleans at 6½c per lb 110 do common do at 5½; 290 boxes Cuba browns at 7½, and 50 boxes white do 10a10½c. Tobacco.—Sales have been light, and stock fair, but generally of ordinary quality and said; planters this season have put up their crops in too "high case," which will make a material odds in footing up their account sales. Sales of 35 hhds fair at 7½c per lb. Cleared this week 222 hhds. Wool.—Some arrivals of foreign remain unsold, but the receipts of country new clip is in fair demand, and manufacturers are in the market to some extent. Cattle.—Union Drove Yard.—All kinds of live stock dull and supply ample; arrived 423 head fat cattle, at \$6a7, about 50 left over; 150 Cows and Calves at \$15a20; a few superior milch cows with calves, brought \$35a40. Sheep plenty and dull at 1 25a2.25. Hogs—600 at \$5a5½.

At New York, August 1.—Sugars—Muscovado is firm; sales of Porto Rico at 6½c; New Orleans, 6½a6½c; St. Croix 8a8½c; Brown Havana 7a7½; white do 10½c, all 4 mos. Flour remains quiet with sales of Genesee at \$4.94a5; Ohio \$4.81a4.88. Corn and rye 60c, and very scarce. The Cotton market is quite firm, and for the high and low qualities prices are working up. The stock is almost all middling to fully fair. The sales of the day are 800 bales.

August 30.—Cotton.—Since our last review there has been a falling off in the price of this article of fully half a cent on all qualities—and our market closed yesterday dull, at our present quotations, which ranged from 6 to 9½ cents—to bring the latter price it must be fully prime in square bales. Our stock at the present time is very limited, and but little offering. The receipts have been fair for the season and nearly all that came to hand has been disposed of at prices ranging within quotations, but principally at from 8 to 8½ cents.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

ASHES—Slacked, 10	SUGARS—
COFFEE—Ha. lb. 9 1/2	Hav. wh. 100lb. 10 a 12 00
Rio 9 1/2	do brown 7 00a 00
COTTON—N. Car. lb. 8 1/2	N. Orleans 5 00a 00
Virgin, good, lb. 8 1/2	LIME—Burnt, 35 a 40
Upland, 8 a 10	PROVISIONS—
Alabama 00 a 00	Beef, Balt. mess, 15 00
Louisiana, pri. 9 a 9 1/2	Pork, do do 17 00
Tennessee 8 a 9	do prime 14 50
FEATHERS—	Bacon, country as. lb 8a 8 1/2
Am. geese, lb. 40 a 50	Hams, Balt. cured 11 1/2
FISH—	Middl'gs, do do 9a 9 1/2
Shad, No. 1, bl. 7 25	Lard, West. & Balt. 11 1/2
Herrings 2 75	Butter, in kegs, No. 2, 13 1/2
BEANS, white 1 25a 1 37	Cheese, in casks, lb. 9a 12 1/2
Peas, black eye 1 50a	RICE—pr 100 lb. 3 50a 00
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl. 3 00	SALT—Liv. gr. bush. 35
do. hhd. —	SEEDS—Clover do. 9a 10 50
Chopped Rye 100lb. 1 60	Timothy do. 0 00 a 2 50
Ship stuff, bush. 36a 00	TEAS—Hyson, lb. 56a 00
Shorts, 13 a 14	Y. Hyson 37a 74
NAVAL STORES—	Gunpowder 60a 00
Pitch, bbl. 2 00a —	Imperial 55 a 60
Tar, 1 50a 1 75	WAGON FREIGHTS—
PLASTER PARIS—	To Pittsburgh 100lb. 93
Cargo, ton, 3 50	To Wheeling, 1 25
Ground, bbl. 1 37a 1 50	

FAMILY MARKET—Centre Market, Baltimore, Aug. 1.

Butter, print, lb. 25a 37 1/2	Beef, best pieces, 9a 10
do. roll, 18a 21	" coarse 5a 6, corn'd, 7a 8
Corn, roasting-ears, doz. 12	" dried 12; tongues ea. 62
Chickens, doz. 32a 3	Potatoes, peck, 16a 25
Ducks, pair, 50	Beans, do 12a 15
Peaches, peck, 11a 14	Tomatoes, do 40a 50
Apples, do. 10a 25	Water melons, ea. 6a 25
Eggs, doz 12a 14	Cantaloupes, ea. 3a 6
Veal, lb. 9a 12	Cabbages, head, 6a
Mutton, " 8	Beets, bunch, 6a
Sausages, " 10a 12	Cimblins, doz. 6
Lard, " 12	Cucumbers, do 6a
Pork, fresh, " 8a 9	Herrings, do 10
Bacon, hams 12, should. 10a 12	Mackerel, each 6a 8
" middlings, 9a 11	Honey, lb. 25
Hickory Wood, cord \$4 25a 4 50, oak 3.25a 3.75, pine 2.62	
a 2.75; Coal, anth. ton, 7, do broken 8; Timothy Hay \$16a 18.	

WANTED, A SITUATION AS SUPERINTENDENT

Of a farm, by 2 single man who is highly recommended for his practical, as well as theoretical knowledge of agriculture and horticulture. Any gentleman having an extensive estate, wanting such a person, will probably find in the advertiser one peculiarly qualified for such duties, if immediate application is made to S. Sands, American Farmer office. ag 4

SEED WHEAT.

250 bushels GOLDEN ROCK WHEAT
400 bushels GARDEN WHEAT
150 bushels MOUNTAIN WHITE do.

FOR SALE,

800 bushels SEED WHEAT of very superior quality, of the above denomination. The Rye and Cattle have been carefully taken out and entirely clear of Garlic. Any part of this wheat will be delivered at Berlin or Knoxville depot, on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road. The Rock Wheat at \$1 75—the Garden and White Wheat at \$1 25. Applicants must send their bags, with their names thereon.

Apply to WM. R. STUART, esq. Baltimore, or to the subscriber, by mail, directed to Petersville, Frederick county, Md.

JAS. L. HAWKINS.

N. B.—This wheat will be ready for delivery on the 25th August. jy 29 31

THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWERS, &c.

Robert Sinclair, Jr. & Co., Light, near Pratt street wharf, are now prepared to supply any number of THRESHING MACHINES & HORSE POWERS that may be called for. The increased demand for these Machines since last season has determined them to add additional force to their manufacture, which will insure against disappointing those who wish to purchase. If required certificates can be furnished from numerous farmers in this and the adjoining States, which testify to their superior strength, durability and correctness of principal. &c. Directions for putting them up, management, &c. will be furnished with each machine which may be understood by the most illiterate.

Also for sale—Ploughs, Agricultural Machinery, Garden & Field Seeds, Trees & Plants, embracing a large and general assortment. 4t

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at MODERATE prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good milkers, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at

Chestnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate.

PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, and a pair of first rate WORK HORSES.

Orders for the above addressed to SAM'L SANDS, publisher of the "Farmer," will be promptly attended to.

April 29, 1840—1 y.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beets, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be \$25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about \$200. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.—The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and nooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best, as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 2 1/2 feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be \$130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to \$100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost \$150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price \$5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Planing machines; Tenning do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for tenoning the same, of various kinds, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times), an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles-street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning-shop, No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty-street. GEORGE PAGE.

TURNIP SEED FOR 1840.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. and Co. have just received from their Seed Garden, 1200 lbs. WHITE FLAT and RED TOP TURNIP SEED, raised from selected roots of the finest quality, directions for sowing, management, etc. furnished with each package.

In Store, RUTA BAGA, DALE'S Hybrid, White Dutch, Tanderd, yellow Aberdeen and French, white Globe and Norfolk Turnip Seeds. Also for Summer and Early Fall Sowing, Dwarf Beans, and Cucumber for pickling, Early Cabbage, Kale, Cauliflower, Corn Salad, Endive, Lettuce, Radish, Spinach, etc. etc. jy 15 4t

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap 22, 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.—The subscriber is authorised to receive orders for full bred Berkshire Pigs, deliverable in this city in a few weeks, at reasonable prices. Also Tuscaroras. S. SANDS, Am. Farmer office. jy 8

JOHN T. DURDING & CO.

Offer to the public generally, a large stock of ploughs, embracing all the most approved kinds—Self-sharpeners, Wiley, Beach, New-York, Hillside, &c; Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Page's Corn and Seed Dropper, Wheat Fan and Grain Cradle, with a general assortment of useful articles. Castings for ploughs and machinery of all descriptions furnished to order by the pound or ton. Repairs done with neatness and despatch. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves. Prices on all articles made on the most pleasing terms.

Grant and Ellicott-streets, rear of Dinsmore and Kyle's. fe 26

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the liberal patronage he has received from the public since the establishment of his Repository in 1825.

During this long period he has studied successfully his own interest by identifying them with the interest of his customers in being prompt and faithful in the execution of their orders.

His present facilities for manufacturing agricultural implements, are not surpassed by any other establishment in this country, he can therefore afford them on as reasonable terms as any other person for the same quality of work. His present stock of implements are extensive both in quality and variety to which he would invite the attention of those who wish to purchase.

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The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

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R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, a No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 1 v

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